

Home and Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Correspondence of the Home and Democrat.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21, 1881.

Editor Home and Democrat:—I read everything that I see in regard to the Atlanta Exposition, not only because it is opening the eyes of the country and the world to the wealth and resources of that section, so formed by nature, but especially because for the first time in her history, North Carolina has put herself forward and shown that she can be, when she will, first among the foremost. The last Philadelphia American devotes three columns to the Exposition, in which I find such sentences as these:

"The fair is well worth coming a long distance to see. It presents little that is not very interesting, but that part of it which will interest Northern men most surely is the portion which is devoted to the display of raw products of the South and to the manipulation of cotton fiber and cotton seed. It is the custom to speak of the Southern States as if they were poor; but the visitor who examines the materials contributed by them to this exhibition will be reasonably certain to conclude that in natural wealth they may fairly be said to rival the most favored State of the North. Every one of them is represented by mineral products which, if the specimens indicate the existence of large deposits, as commonly they do, show that the South, in conducting her operations chiefly to agriculture, has neglected sources of great wealth."

The American mentions a sample cotton grown in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and suggests that perhaps, when Georgia opens her iron ore beds and unlocks her coal beds, Pennsylvania may go into the cotton culture. A great deal is said about the value of the cotton seed, in making the finest oil, affording food for stock, and fertilizers for the fields. This is a part of the Southern wealth very little valued till recently, yet the seed weighs nearly two millions of tons.

This city has an accession of three distinguished Republicans—Gen. Grant, special partner in a Wall street banking house, and Roscoe Conkling and James G. Blaine, practicing lawyers.

You doubtless recollect the appearance, ten years ago, in England, of a political pamphlet entitled "The Fight in Dame Europa's School," describing how the German boy thrashed the French boy, and how the English boy merely looked on. Its author had so little idea of its popularity that he had an edition of only 500 copies printed, and it was not stereotyped. When a 2d edition of only 500 was called for, the type had to be set up again. Then followed editions of 1,000, then from 8 to 10,000 a day, then 50,000 in one edition. In four months 189,000 were sold. It was extensively reprinted in this and other countries, and in various languages.

I was rather surprised last night on entering Dr. Deems' church to see a stranger on the platform, and still more when the usher told me that it was a missionary from Ireland. I concluded that we must be far gone in depravity for Ireland to send a missionary to convert us. But it turned out that he had come to beg help in his missionary labors in converting Irishmen from the Roman Catholic faith. He thinks that can be done, so that in twenty years there will not be any Romanists left there. People seemed to have faith in him, for the contribution basket had many bank notes in it as it came to me. I did not add another, being a hard money man for the time.

I see that a man who was not very drunk fell off the Weldon bridge, a distance of 35 or 40 feet, and "was not much hurt." Whereupon the Weldon News says, "Had he been sober he would probably have been killed." More probably he would not have fallen at all, and therefore not hurt at all, if he had been sober. But if a man will fall 35 or 40 feet, perhaps he had better get very drunk, for it is said that the system is so relaxed when in that state that it is apt to escape serious hurt. And besides, it may not be of so much consequence to the rest of mankind if he should be killed.

It is given as a never failing mode of getting rid of a tiresome visitor, to talk to him of yourself; but if you have one that you wish to remain, talk to him of himself.

A woman in Vermont, convicted of murdering her child, has been sentenced to prison till the last Friday of March, 1883, and then to be hanged.

A phylologist writer says that it is *corry*, not *work*, that breaks down people, and that stimulants don't help to sustain energy. There is enough in the remark to make people think, and possibly to induce some to give up worrying.

In an enumeration of odd prayers, the World included the "eloquent and vigorous prayer" with which the Illinois Republican Convention was opened last year, and which "was received with applause." But the chaplain of the State House of Representatives in that same city deserve credit for a departure from the usual style of official petition when he begged that "the Omnipotent would give the members more wisdom and greater promptitude." This, however, was less vigorous than the Pennsylvania chaplain's request: "O Lord, give these legislators more brains! more brains!" which, he said, was followed by a fervent "Amen!" from the reporters' table. Another prayer of the same purport was delivered in Maine during a legislative deadlock: "O Lord, have compassion on our bewildered Representatives and Senators. They have been sitting and sitting, and have hatched nothing. O Lord, let them arise from their nests and go home, and all the praise shall be thine."

A rather amusing incident occurred in Brooklyn last week. A museum engaged a Chinese giant for exhibition, and sent out its two walkers on stilts to distribute advertisements of the fact. One of these stilts was 15 feet high, the other 12 feet,

and the men on them were enabled to call at 2d and 3d story windows, to the great amusement of the boys. But a horse was frightened by the stilts and a shower of hand-bills falling before his eyes, and ran away, smashing the carriage. The owner directed an officer to arrest the man. The officer ordered him down. "What for?" asked still. "To be arrested." "But I don't want to be arrested. If you want to arrest me come up here and do it." The amusement of the crowd that collected was not diminished when the officer called a carpenter with a saw and told him to saw off the fellow's legs. Like Capt. Scott's coon he concluded to "come down." But the Justice before whom he was taken discharged him, as there was no law against stilts or against scattering hand-bills in the street.

FOR THE HOME AND DEMOCRAT.

New Southern Resources.

We live in a progressive age—an age of wonderful discoveries in the arts and sciences. Every intelligent person knows that "Cotton is King." Commercial statistics of this great Southern staple for the last fifty or sixty years prove this important fact beyond all doubt or controversy. But it is only within a few years that *Cotton seed*, with its important derivatives, is justly beginning to be regarded as the rightful *Queen of the white, fibrous Majesty*. All over the South and Southwest, we hear of mills being erected for the manufacture of *cotton seed oil*, now extensively used for machinery and other domestic purposes. So great is the value of this new production that it is now ascertained that a small quantity of the olive oil sold in our markets is the genuine article, being largely adulterated with *purified cotton seed oil*. Indeed, adulteration in the preparation of many commercial commodities—wines, brandies, baking powders, &c., seems to be the order of the day, loudly inviting scientific and legislative action for its prevention.

From the encouraging reports already made by those who have embarked in the manufacture of cotton seed oil, may we not say "there's millions in it" for all those who will diligently pursue this new and profitable Southern enterprise, destined, at no distant day, to be a source of vast commercial importance, and national prosperity. But, besides the production of oil, cotton seed yields after pressure a *rich cake*, abounding in nutritive elements, making it extremely valuable as *cow feed*, and already entering the list of such articles for exportation.

A late number of the "Wilmington Review" calls attention to the importance of "Beargrass" (*Yucca filamentosa*). It is found in numerous localities from North Carolina to Florida, and in the West. It usually grows from three to four feet high, and is furnished with rather rigid and spine-pointed leaves, having trailing like filaments on the margins. The leaves have been long used on the sea coast for *stringing fish*, and in the interior, frequently for *hanging meat*, while curing in the smoke houses. The fiber of the leaves is stronger than that of hemp, or jute. The "Courier-Journal" in speaking of it says, "The plant grows more than one hundred years; loses less than one tenth in cleaning; it is the strongest coarse fiber in the world; will not shrink when it is wet and made into rope; yields largely, and is worth from ten to fifteen cents per pound after it is properly cleaned. This plant, hitherto regarded as of little value, is now beginning to be manufactured into a fair quality of paper, and is especially adapted for making durable bags and rope. It is certainly worthy of receiving more careful and extended experiments. The Palmetto Tree (*Sabal Palmetto*) possesses properties nearly similar to the Beargrass for strength and durability. It is the only representative in the United States of the family of Palms attaining the size of a tree. From the leaves of this and a dwarf species are manufactured Palm leaf hats and fans, giving rise to useful occupations. The most Northern limit of this remarkable tree is in North Carolina, becoming more abundant along the Southern seacoast. The wood has long been known to be extremely valuable in the construction of wharves, resisting the attacks of sea worms, and for structures of naval defence. But it is now found to possess other valuable properties, commanding our most attentive consideration. Late experiments go to prove that, under judicious manipulation, it forms a *good pulp*, from which a smooth, strong, and pliable parchment can be made. It is said this material can be washed, rubbed, and handled like cloth. As much as sixty per cent of the Palmetto can be utilized in the process. This is certainly an encouraging result, and points out another new Southern resource, promising to be the basis of a profitable industry. For several years the preparation of *wood pulp* at the North for the manufacture of paper, has been monopolized by a few individuals, and under the protection of an iniquitous tariff, shutting out, to a great extent, cheap foreign materials, they have grown rich. The woods used by these monopolists are those of the Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron*) commonly called White Poplar, and the common Cedar, procured from Florida, where it is found in the greatest abundance, and of large size. Strange, our Northern manufacturers have to send to Florida—"way down South in Dixie"—to get their cedar wood! From the same place, Faber and Son, of New York city, procure their supply of cedar wood to make the neatly finished pencils with which they furnish us. Besides the soft woods just mentioned, should be included our Southern Linden or Linn Trees, the Maples, Poplars, and Willows, all of which could be utilized, and made profitable in building up a new Southern industry.

C. L. H.

FOR THE HOME AND DEMOCRAT.

Letter from California.

Mr. Editor:—In compliance with your request to give your readers occasional glimpses of Southern California, I fear I have very little of interest to write. We are such a quiet, well-behaved little community, its hard to realize we are "wild Western folks." We are in reality simply a transplanted Eastern colony; and as the twigs were bent before removal, so we retain our former ways and manners. While we must admit that this is a most desirable state of things for the people, yet it is most wofully disastrous for a newspaper correspondent. So those of your readers who expect blood curdling stories had better stop right here. Yet have patience with me, and in time when the climate has affected my imagination, I hope to encounter a grizzly, scalp an Indian, and find a bonanza of a gold mine.

We are so soon to be connected directly with our dear Sunny South, that the far away California will be brought near, and a trip out here will not be half as formidable as going to New York twenty-five years ago. The many railroad schemes are now beginning to take some tangible shape. First we have the California Southern (the terminus of the Atchafon, Topeka & Santa Fe.) The track is completed from San Diego some 15 or 20 miles, and cars running; the connection will be completed this coming December or January, and give this section of the State a through route to the Atlantic coast. I clip the following extracts from the San Francisco Examiner, which will prove of far more interest to Southern people:

TEXAS AND PACIFIC.

Next Christmas Day is the time appointed for driving the silver spike perfecting a through line of railroad from St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans to El Paso and the Gulf of Mexico. On that day, if not before, the Southern Pacific and Texas Pacific will form a junction, thereby opening a direct through line from San Francisco to New Orleans and the Southern States generally. But this junction of the Southern Pacific and Texas Pacific Roads is not, by any means, the terminal point of either of the two railroad lines. They both form portions of two rival lines, and while the one will extend its route southward to San Antonio, Texas, the other will continue its route westward to Los Angeles, and thence to San Francisco. Less than one year ago the Texas Pacific Road passed from the control of the late Tom Scott to that of Jay Gould, who has been extending his Railroad West and South, until now he is about to enter California from two directions—one from the Utah, over the line from Texas and Arizona, and the main line of the Texas Pacific.

The West end of the Road is now less than one hundred miles East of the point of junction with the Southern Pacific, and is said to be coming West at the rate of two miles per day. A late dispatch from the end of the track: "About two miles of track-laying is being done every week, at which rate El Paso will be reached before January 1, 1882. Grading is all completed except a few miles in Chisos Pass, which will be finished in three weeks. From El Paso the route of the Texas Pacific Road to the Pacific coast is like all other similar enterprises heading this way. It is said that Jay Gould will avail himself of all the rights and privileges acquired by Col. Tom Scott in the vicinity of San Diego. These include depot grounds, harbor rights, water privileges, rights of way, and valuable lands. The old Texas Pacific roadbed is still visible as left by Tom Scott's working parties some years ago, and it is highly improbable that the Goulds will neglect to secure that Southern outlet to the ocean, when a short and feasible route stands open to them from Arizona. The new road, it is announced semi-officially, will be run from El Paso, via Tombstone, Globe and Prescott, to a convenient point of junction with the projected California Central Road, which will run from California Central to San Francisco. Roads near Crystal Springs, where, after making connection with the Utah Southern, a direct line to Bodie will be built, the California Central and Ocean-Siding Railroads forming the route. In the Gould system of roads connecting San Francisco with the Southern States and St. Louis. The proposed route and progress being made by the California Central Company, which has been explained elsewhere, under the title of the "California Central." The Texas Pacific and its connection with the California Central, will bring California into almost daily intercourse with the States South of the mythical Mason and Dixon's line.

And from the same paper I subjoin another:

SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

The Southern Pacific and the Central Pacific, with all their branch lines, are controlled by one and the same combination of moneyed men—Crocket, Huntington and Stanford. Aside from the Central Pacific this syndicate of California capitalists own and control nearly 3,000 miles of railroad between San Francisco and the Texas line, and about 700 miles of continuous line, built and in operation, in Texas and within the next year they will own or control at least 3,000 miles of railroad in and about San Francisco bay and its connecting lines with New Orleans and Mexico.

The main line of the road, commencing at Goshen, near Tulare lake, runs direct to Fort Yuma, 550 miles, where the Southern Pacific of Arizona crosses New Mexico, and runs to El Paso, Texas, it is the intention of Messrs. Crockett, Huntington and Stanford to make a direct line to New Orleans. To accomplish this they have obtained control of the Louisiana Western Railroad of 112 miles; Orange to Houston, 100 miles; and the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Road (San Antonio branch) 100 miles. This, with the Morgan road, from New Orleans to Vermilionville, gives the Southern Pacific over 700 miles of road already constructed, east of San Antonio, and leaving only the unfinished gap between El Paso and San Antonio to build. Of this, Mr. Crockett says: "We have two corps of surveyors. Part of the line will be made up of the two corps of engineers now out is about seventy-five miles south of El Paso. At this point and along the course of the Rio Grande some difficult surveying has been done, but the location has now been definitely fixed, and the rails are being laid as fast as possible." "The line will go to the other side of that difficult piece," added Mr. Crockett, "there is a clear stretch of over 300 miles where three miles of line a day can be built right straight along. Another building party is working up from the town, so that by the last of August at the latest, we will have the pleasure of driving the last spike in the through southern road from San Francisco to New Orleans." Mr. Crockett announces that, with the completion of the Southern Pacific next Summer, they will be prepared to carry wheat from San Francisco to New Orleans, and bring back emigrants at rates which will discount all prospective competition. The projected extension of the Southern Pacific likely to be built next year are as follows: A branch line from Los Angeles branch to San Diego from Santa Ana, already determined on, to anticipate the advent of the Atlantic and Pacific and Jay Gould's Texas Pacific lines, both of which will make San Diego Bay a Western terminus; the Yuma, Fort Isabel and Guaymas Railroad, recently incorporated by Crockett, Stanford and Huntington, to build a road from Yuma to Guaymas, there to connect with the Southern Mexican system of Railroads. The capital stock of this road is said to be \$1,000,000. There is to be a branch line from the same company has secured important railroad interests in Northern Mexico, in connection with the Texas Pacific, but what these are the future will decide. The Southern Pacific is soon to be running through cars from San Francisco to New Orleans, and thereby opening a short and direct route between San Francisco and Europe.

There can be but little doubt, but that these roads will add greatly to the prosperity of the New South.

Our Summer has been extremely pleasant with no intense heat, and the exhilarating ocean breeze, besides every variety

of fruit to tempt the inner man. The darkest spots upon our fair country are the poor degraded Indians. Its hard to associate these poor, cringing, half-starved wretches, with our childish idea of the brave warriors Columbus discovered here. If Darwin's theory had been that man can return to beasts, it would seem far more feasible in regard to the Indians of Southern California. They prefer worse than savages, for they have imitated the white man's vices, without any of his virtues.

Why is it that the same Government which gushes and sentimentalizes so, over one dusky race, treats with such contempt and indifference another, which has equal claims for consideration? If the negro has been whipped with cords, the Indian has been whipped with scorpions. Not that we would have them do less for our dear old servants, but more for both. Let them establish training schools and teach them not only the "three Rs" (reading, riting and rithmetick) but the three Ls also (labor, law and ligion.) A small school of this kind was started for the Indian children in our town. It is presided over by a noble Christian woman, who spent many years as a missionary to Japan, and her success in teaching the Indians has been very encouraging. At first the little heathen wanted to know how much she would pay them to come, but they soon found that it *did* pay them and pay well.

Accept my congratulations on the improved type and style of the "Home" and wishing you many years of increased prosperity.

Yours most truly,
A FORMER NORTH CAROLINIAN.

N. C. NEWS.

We learn that W. J. Black, Esq. has traded his Rocky River Factory property with his son for property in Charlotte. The Factory will be operated by its new proprietor.—*Concord Register*.

Mr. Nash Legrand, of this county, brother of our townsman, James T. Legrand, Esq., had one of his arms caught in a cotton gin and badly injured a few days ago.—*Rockingham South*.

Mr. C. J. Edwards of Allegheny, after reaping his wheat crop this year, planted some of the stubble land in corn, which has come to maturity, making two in one season on mountain land.—*Lenoir Topic*.

Mr. M. D. Smith tells us of a family on Lower Creek, consisting of four women, who during the past year, have spun 58,000 yards of thread, wove 133 yards of cloth and made up 383 yards of clothing, besides doing the cooking and house work for a large family. Noble women!—*Lenoir Topic*.

Mr. Philo Hefner, living near the foot of Hibernia, met with a serious misfortune last Thursday night. He had just finished gathering his corn, which he had stored away in a out house which contained fiddle and shucks. Mr. Hefner, unthoughtedly entered this house last Thursday night with a torch, and the house with all that it contained was burned up.—*Lenoir Topic*.

SENTENCE PASSED.—John Morris was sentenced by Judge Avery at Cleveland court last week to be hanged on the 23d of next month for the murder of Joe Rowark. The circumstances connected with the killing of Rowark are fresh in the memory of our readers, and for the sake of conception and atrocity of character it has few parallels in the annals of crime. On one of the public streets of this place, covered only by the drapery of night, John Morris lay in wait and shot him down without giving him one moment's warning, and now on the axiom of "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth" the law says he must atone for it with his own life.

It is said that Morris is writing a statement which will be made public after his death, and as it is thought by those familiar with the crime that he had an accomplice, he may confirm this conjecture by revealing the name of the party. But as he was inspired by the treachery of Rowark to take his life, it would not be consistent with his record to drag a second party into the crime. Thus he may carry the secret to the grave.—*Lincoln Progress*.

A Few Facts.—It may not be generally known that North Carolina now ranks fifteenth in population, and twenty-third in size. The order of States now run thus: New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Texas, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, Wisconsin, Alabama, New Jersey, Kansas, &c. North Carolina in size exceeds New York, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee by about 3,000 acres each.—*Raleigh Farmer*.

Mr. Cline, who lives in the lower part of the Globe in this county, informs us that he recently assisted in killing a large bear in John's River, at the foot of the "Sandy Hill." Bad Bruin had been committing extensive depredations in the corn fields of the Globe farmers, devouring the corn and carrying away the pumpkins, and his death was determined on. A party of hunters, who laid in wait for him on his trail discovered his bearship as he was returning from one of his expeditions to the corn fields, and shot and killed him as he was swimming the river on his way to the bottom. He was of great size, and his hide when removed from his body, measured 67 feet. The hunters found the remains of numerous large pumpkins which this mountain robber had carried for nearly a mile up the steep hills before devouring.—*Lenoir Topic*.

According to the statement of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Scarborough, there are 460,000 children, between the ages of six and twenty-one, attending Sunday schools in North Carolina.

Mr. John Jones, youngest son of Major Wiley D. Jones, was shot yesterday while hunting near his home, this side of Forestville. The shooting was accidental, the gun being in his own hands. The load of shot struck his jaw, but grazed it, and is thought not to have injured the bone. The wound is not serious.—*Raleigh Observer*.

The Synod of North Carolina has within its bounds five Presbyteries, 238 churches and 18,582 communicants—a net gain of two churches and 226 members—less than an average net increase of one member to each church.

The State Commissioners and the Western N. C. Railroad Matter.

The Commissioners to oversee or inspect the work on the Western N. C. Railroad, composed of Gov. Jarvis, Treasurer Worth and Senator Vance, held a meeting at Clinton, Sampson county, on the 17th inst., where they were attending a County Fair, and took action in regard to extending the time for the completion of the Western N. C. Railroad. We copy the official statement of the meeting as follows:

CLINTON, N. C., Nov. 17, 1881.

The commissioners met at Clinton according to adjournment and by previous agreement. Commissioner Vance offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Governor of the State be informed that the failure of the assignees of the Western North Carolina Railroad to complete said road to Paint Rock and Pigeon River by July 1, 1881, as heretofore reported, has continued for ninety days and more, viz: from said July 1st until this date, November 17, 1881, and that the United States Trust Company be also informed of said failure on the part of said assignees to perform their contract, and that, in the opinion of the commissioners, they have forfeited the same.

Commissioners Worth and Jarvis record their votes in opposition to the foregoing resolution of Commissioner Vance, and assign the following reasons therefor, to wit:

1. The commissioners on the 30th of April made the following record, to-wit: The commissioners, Z. B. Vance, J. M. Worth and T. J. Jarvis, met in the city of Raleigh on the 30th day of April, 1881, to consider an application made for an extension of four months' time in which to complete the Western North Carolina Railroad to Paint Rock and Pigeon River. The application was in writing and signed by A. B. Anderson, president. After reading the application and considering the reasons therein set forth, the commissioners agreed to give this extension of time upon the paper being presented to them signed by A. S. Buford, W. P. Clyde and T. M. Logan, assignees, and upon its containing an additional agreement to put six hundred additional hands to the convict force at work on the road as soon as they could be employed at reasonable compensation, or its equivalent in contract work, and that at least three hundred of this force be put at work and kept at work on the Ducktown line, and a further provision that the extension should not apply to any other provision of the contract.

2. The application, reformed strictly as agreed upon, signed by the assignees, and containing all the required conditions, was presented to Commissioner Jarvis for his signature on the 9th day of May, and to Commissioner Worth on the 14th day of May. When the application was presented to Commissioner Jarvis, on the 9th day of May, the State Board of Education was then in session, and without calling Commissioner Worth's attention to it, he directed Col. Andrews, who presented the application, to hold it until the meeting of the commissioners, which was then expected to take place the next week. The assignees, relying upon the agreement with the commissioners, were actively engaged in collecting a large force on the work, and in perfecting their arrangements to let the most of that part of the work from Asheville to Pigeon River to contract on the 18th of May. On the 13th of May Commissioner Jarvis received a letter from Commissioner Worth, requesting that Col. Andrews be at once notified that he withdrew his promise to any extension of time, and that he did not hold himself any longer bound to accept his proposition when made. The withdrawal of Commissioner Vance from this agreement was, it is declared, of the management of the road were to be believed, about to stop the work on the road, so that, in the opinion of the commissioners, Worth and Jarvis, a condition of things had been precipitated upon them by the withdrawal of Commissioner Vance which made it absolutely necessary for them to sign the extension at once. This was done by Commissioner Worth on the 15th, and by Commissioner Jarvis on the 16th of May. At the time the extension was signed, it was known to them that there was another party willing to undertake the work if abandoned by the assignees. They had then never heard of the Boston syndicate. It is true that the Hon. R. R. Bridges visited the commissioners at their April meeting and offered to take the contract and to pay the State bonus, but he was told by the commissioners, Commissioner Vance acting as mediator for the commissioners, that they had no power to put him in possession of the road even if they should declare the contract forfeited and put the assignees out; that the only power the commissioners had was to declare the contract forfeited, and the sole result of this would be to throw the road back upon the State, and that before any one else could get it, the Legislature would have to pass another act authorizing it to be sold a second time. It was under these circumstances, and in the belief, then as now, that they were serving the best interest of the State, they signed the extension.

3. Commissioners Worth and Jarvis have all the time regarded their acts as binding upon them both in law and in conscience. They have not, therefore, been able to retract their position. 4. That the time given by said extension did not expire till the first day of November, 1881. 5. That the notice set out in the motion of Commissioner Vance cannot be given till after the expiration of ninety days from the first day of November last.

Commissioner Vance, in declining to assent to the application of the assignees of the Western North Carolina Railroad for an extension of the time for the completion of said road to Paint Rock and Pigeon River, enters his reason on the record, briefly, as follows:

1. Since acquiring possession of said road the assignees have developed a purpose to obtain control of all the transportation lines in North Carolina, from Raleigh west, and constitute already a monopoly dangerous to both the political and material interests of the State. 2. They have given earnest of these purposes by discriminating against the people of North Carolina in favor of strangers and between the people thereof, in violation of law, in the matter of freights and charges.

3. Another party, that from whom the assignees obtained this property, offers to repurchase and finish according to contract the said road, and build another, connecting therewith, from Salisbury to Goldsboro, at their own expense, thus establishing a direct line from Ducktown

to Beaufort harbor, and furnishing competition against the monopoly of the assignees.

Inasmuch as the failure to finish the road to Paint Rock and Pigeon River arose from causes for which the assignees were responsible, and which they could easily have surmounted by diligence and energy, in my opinion, the cause for indulgence provided in the law is not meritorious, and I, for one, am not disposed to grant favor in behalf of the State to those who show her none, and especially will I not extend indulgence to the monopoly which is seeking to enrich the people and cities of other States, at the expense of sacrificing the only hope of obtaining the long cherished idea of a grand central trunk line from the Mississippi Valley to Beaufort harbor, without cost to the State, and said line from Goldsboro to Salisbury will not be built unless the party constructing it can obtain possession of the Western North Carolina Railroad.

For these and other reasons I have declined to approve the application for an extension of time.

Commissioners Vance and Worth, serving to themselves the right to make still further entries upon the record of their reasons for their action, the Commission adjourned.

Synopsis of N. C. Supreme Court Decisions.

Fall Term, 1881. 1881A

Morris vs. Sanders.—1. Where two parties, having agreed upon an interchange of lands, execute a bond in the sum of \$400, conditioned to make title and give possession in pursuance of an agreement, and providing that in default of performance the disappointed party may sue the other and recover the sum of \$200 and all damages, the instrument will be construed as a bond for the penal sum of \$400, to be void upon certain conditions, and in case of non-performance to secure \$200 and damages.

2. Where the holder of such bond has no option but to take judgment for the full penalty, to be discharged upon the payment of \$200 and damages, the sum demanded is beyond the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace.

Vincent vs. Corbin.—1. A tenant from year to year is entitled to a written or verbal notice to quit, to begin three months before the expiration of the current year; a mere demand for possession is insufficient. But where the tenant disclaims to hold as such a notice to quit is not necessary, and need not be proved in a summary proceeding in ejectment.

2. Where a question of law is improperly left to the jury, and they decide it correctly, the verdict cures the error of the court.

William Daughtry vs. S. & B. Warren.—Where the jury find that the rebuilding of a proposed mill and dam would overflow and render useless the plaintiff's land, and injure the health of his family, but that the mill would be a public convenience, pecuniary compensation is all that the plaintiff can claim, and an injunction against such erection will be refused, upon the principle that private advantage must yield to public benefit.

Elison vs. Rix.—1. The defense of payment being one which confesses the cause of action and seeks to avoid it by new matter, the party setting it up must plead and prove it.

2. Whether or not the loss of a paper has been sufficiently proved to admit parol evidence of its contents, is a question for the court, but if the jury, not content with his ruling, leaves the matter to the jury, whose finding agrees with that of the court, there is no harm done, and, therefore, no error.

3. It is not error to refuse to charge that the failure to produce the subscribing witness to a note is evidence that it was never executed, when there is no evidence that there ever was a witness.

J. W. Wiley vs. G. W. Logan, from Mecklenburg; continued by consent.

G. W. Chalk vs. Traders' National Bank, from Mecklenburg; continued.

Alexander & Wilson vs. John Robinson, from Mecklenburg; argued by Wilson & Son for the plaintiffs, and T. M. Pittman and Armistead Burwell for the defendant.

T. M. Torrence vs. J. P. Alexander et al., from Mecklenburg; argued by Burwell & Walker for the plaintiff, and Jones & Johnston for the defendants.

F. E. Barrett vs. John L. Brown, trustee, from Mecklenburg; continued by consent.

William Johnston vs. S. P. Smith, from Mecklenburg; continued under the rules.

J. M. Runyans vs. William Patterson, from Cleveland; continued for absence of counsel.

J. P. Allen vs. Gilkey & Gilkey, administrators, from Rutherford; continued for absence of counsel.

David Mauney vs. J. W. Gidney, administrator, et al., from Cleveland; continued by consent.

J. D. Williams vs. John Mullis et al., from Union; continued for absence of counsel.

Shuford & Weathers vs. Sidney Haynes et al., from Lincoln; continued for want of counsel.

Paul Bernhardt, executor, vs. W. A. Smith et al., from Cabarrus; continued for absence of counsel.

J. H. Wilson, Jr., and wife vs. C. J. Lineberger, appeals by both plaintiffs and defendant, from Gaston; Writs of Certiorari ordered and cause continued by consent.

Wm. Dennis & Company vs. D. L. S. Summit, two appeals by plaintiffs, from Gaston; continued for want of counsel.

Richard Harris vs. John M. Ross, from Stanly; continued for absence of counsel.

Housekeepers take Notice.

The finest assortment of first class Fancy Groceries in Charlotte, among which are many articles new for this market, have just been received at

March 18, 1881. PERRY'S.

NEW GOODS.

Our stock is now complete in all details, and we invite an inspection of goods and prices. We guarantee to sell the very best goods at the very lowest prices.

We carry in our stock a good assortment of Dress Goods, Domestic Goods, Cassimeres, Flannels, Jeans, Tickings, Gloves, Hosiery, Clothing, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, and all other goods adapted to general household and family uses. Every body is invited to call and examine our stock.

Respectfully,
T. L. SEIGLE & CO.

NEWS ITEMS.

A number of young Englishmen are working on a farm at Le Mars, Iowa. They are pupils of an Englishman who owns a large tract there, and are learning the business with a view to conducting extensive farming operations in the far West. There is a large English colony at Le Mars, including many sons of aristocratic families.

Prominent among the glories of vegetation on the volcanic islands of the Pacific is the utu tree, which is wonderfully umbrageous, bears beautiful large glossy leaves, and attains a height of 60 feet. The trunk is often 30 feet in circumference. A native often apostrophizes the Supreme Being as Thou Mighty Utu Tree.

An extensive establishment for the manufacture of macaroni, vermicelli, and all other sorts of Italian pasty in Philadelphia has seriously damaged the importation of such articles from Italy. It was hatched by the Centennial.

The London Lancet urges upon the public the importance of breathing through the nose in damp, cold, or foggy weather. It is nature's respirator and protection to the delicate.

There will be four clergymen in the next Massachusetts Legislature, and they are to be called upon to perform the devotional exercises, thus saving the cost of a chaplain.

Wheat Bran.

35,000 lbs